

People born in the European Economic Area (EEA) living in STIRLING

Demographic and Census Analysis

This analysis focuses on residents based on their country of birth as the 2011 Census did not include a question on nationality. It should be noted that people born abroad may later acquire British nationality.

EEA countries include EU member countries at March 2011 (excluding the UK in this data) and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Within the EEA area there is free movement of people, goods, services and capital in the European Single Market.

Key points

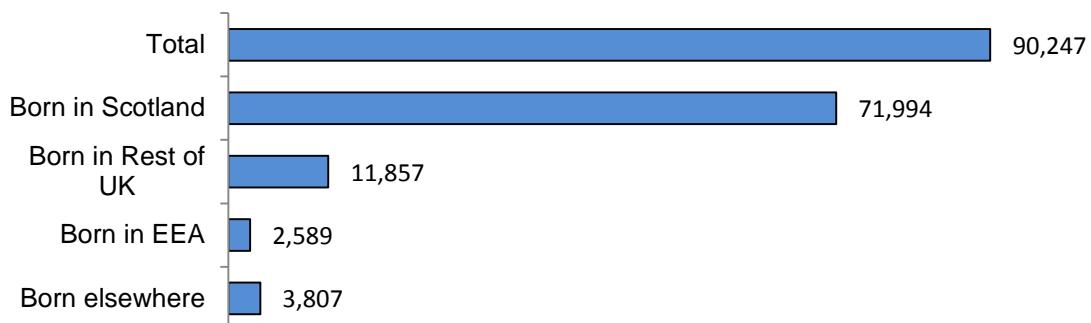
- In the 2011 Census, 2.9% (2,600 people) of Stirling's population was born in a country in the EEA.
- Net migration to Stirling from overseas has been mostly positive for the last 12 years. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 400 people from overseas.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of the EEA-born population in Stirling was of working age (16-64 years) (82%; 2,100 people), compared with 65% of its overall population.
- Stirling is projected to have an ageing population over the next 25 years, with a projected increase of 57% for those aged 65 or over. In contrast, the working age population (16-64 years) is projected to decrease by 1% between 2014 and 2039.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of EEA-born residents in Stirling aged 16 and over were in employment (63%; 1,500 people) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (57%).
- The proportion of EEA-born residents of Stirling aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification in 2011 was 47% (1,000 people). The proportion of all people aged 16-74 in the council area with a degree level qualification was lower at 34%.

Number of EEA-born residents

This analysis focuses on residents based on their country of birth as the 2011 census did not include a question on nationality. It should be noted that people born abroad may later acquire British nationality.

According to the 2011 census, 2.9% (2,600 people) of Stirling's population was born in the EEA. The corresponding proportion for the whole of Scotland was 3.0%.

Figure 1: Number of residents by country of birth, Stirling, 2011

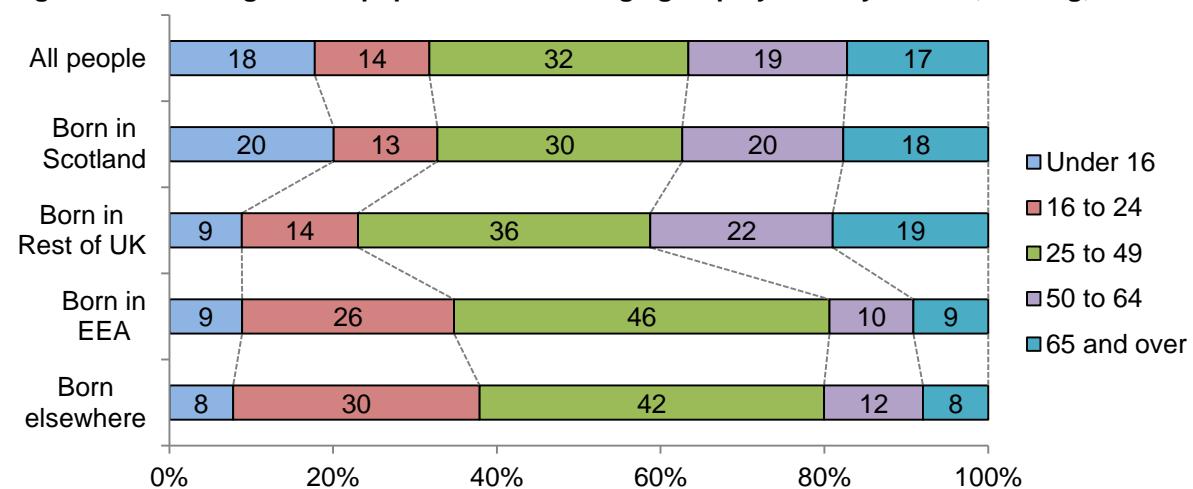


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Age profile of EEA-born residents

In 2011, 82% of EEA-born residents (2,100 people) were aged 16-64 years, compared with 65% of the whole Stirling population. Only 9% of EEA-born residents (240 people) were aged 65 years or over, compared with 17% of the whole population.

Figure 2: Percentage of the population in each age group by country of birth, Stirling, 2011



Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

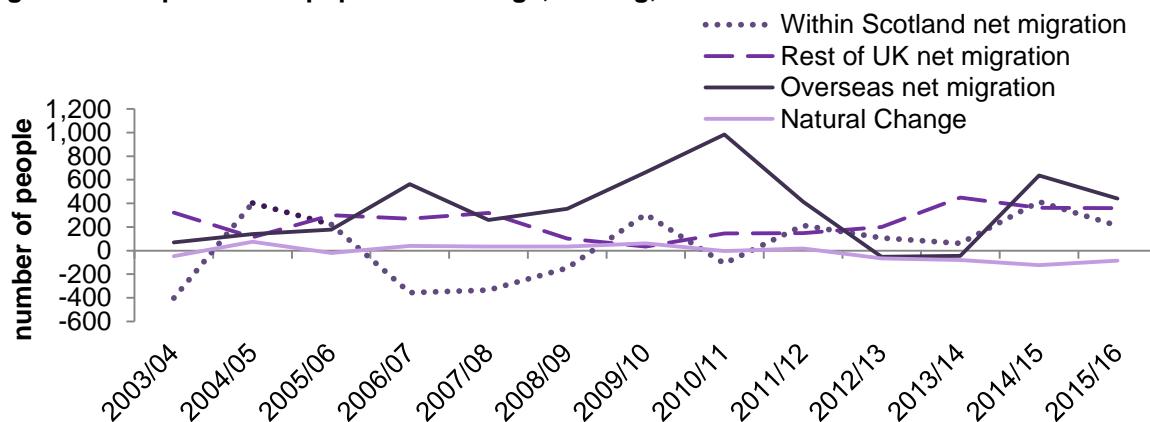
Migration trends

The migration estimates at local level do not allow the overseas component of migration to be broken down into individual countries or groups of countries. The charts start from 2003/04 as the Treaty of Accession came into force in 2003 followed by an enlargement of the EU in 2004.

Over most of the past 12 years, Stirling has experienced mostly positive net migration from overseas. In 2010/11 there was a peak gain of 1,000 people compared to a peak net loss of 50 people in 2012/13. Most recently in 2015/16, there was a net gain of 400 people from overseas. Net migration from the rest of UK is also positive, with a net gain of just under 400 people in 2015/16.

Net migration from within Scotland has increased over the last 12 years. In 2015/16 there was a net gain of 200 people compared to a net loss of 400 people in 2003/04.

Figure 3: Components of population change, Stirling, 2003/04 - 2014/16



Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

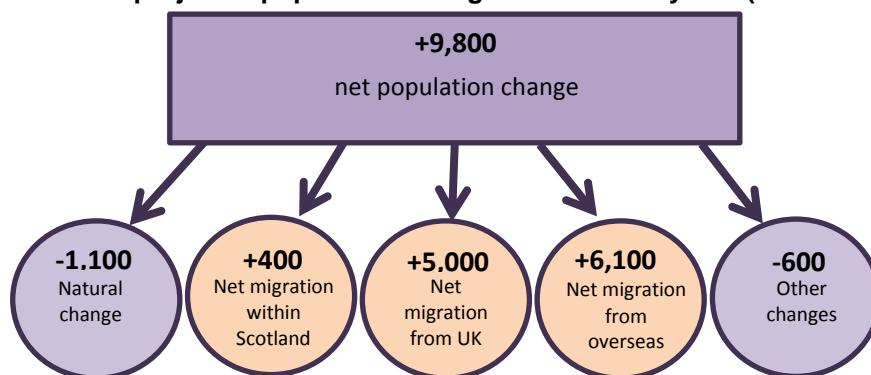
Population projections

These are trend-based and do not take into account shifts in government policy and other social and economic factors that influence population change, including the UK's decision to leave the EU.

| Projected population change over the next 25 years | Stirling | Scotland |
|--|----------|----------|
| | +10.7% | +6.6% |

Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Figure 4: Components of projected population change over next 25 years (2014 – 2039)



Source: Population Projections for Scottish areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

The projected increase in Stirling's population over the next 25 years is attributable mostly to positive net migration from overseas and from the rest of the UK.

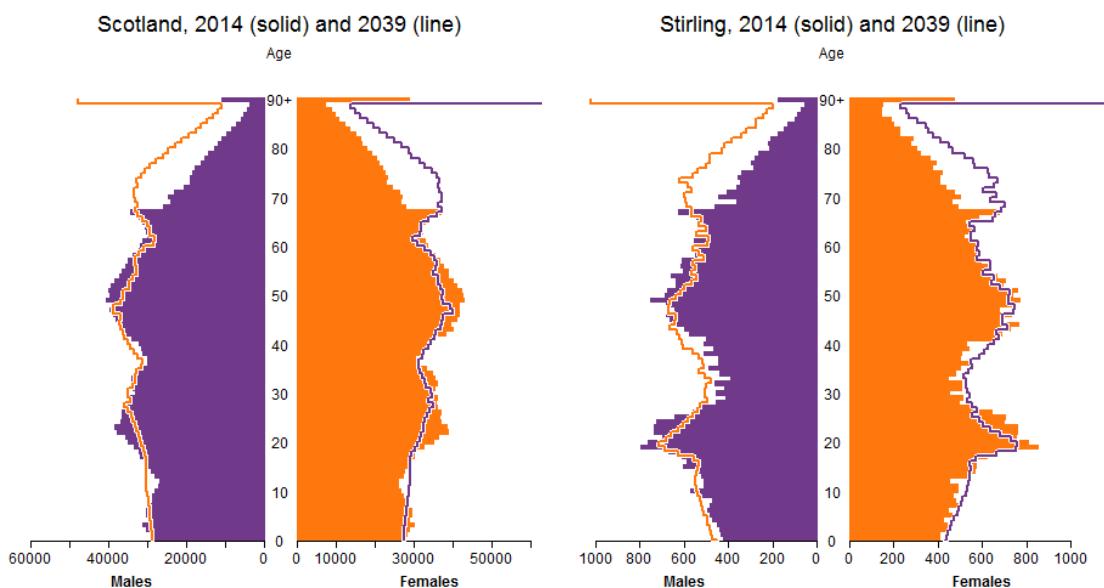
Changing age structure

The demographic resilience of local areas is affected by the changing age structure of the population and levels of migration. Working age migrants can play an important role in addressing the ageing population.

Over the next 25 years, Stirling is projected to experience a 57% increase in population aged 65 or over, with an increase of 4,900 (+65%) for males and 4,600 (+49%) for females.

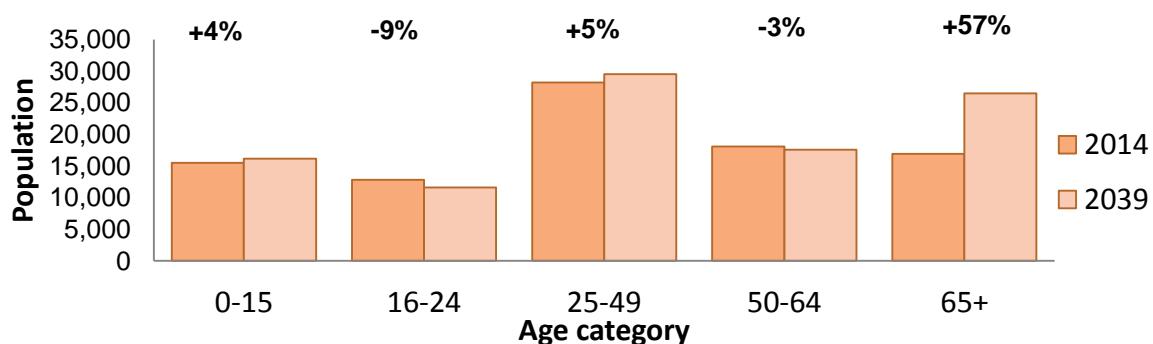
In contrast, there is a projected decrease in the working age population (aged 16-64 years) of 1%, with the largest decrease (9%) in the age 16-24 category.

Figure 5: Estimated population by age and sex, 2014 and 2039



Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Figure 6: Population projections by age from 2014 - 2039



Source: Population Projections for Scottish Areas, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Nationalities of National Insurance Number (NINO) allocations to overseas nationals in 2015

A NINO is generally required by any overseas national looking to work or claim benefits / tax credits in the UK, including the self-employed or students working part time.

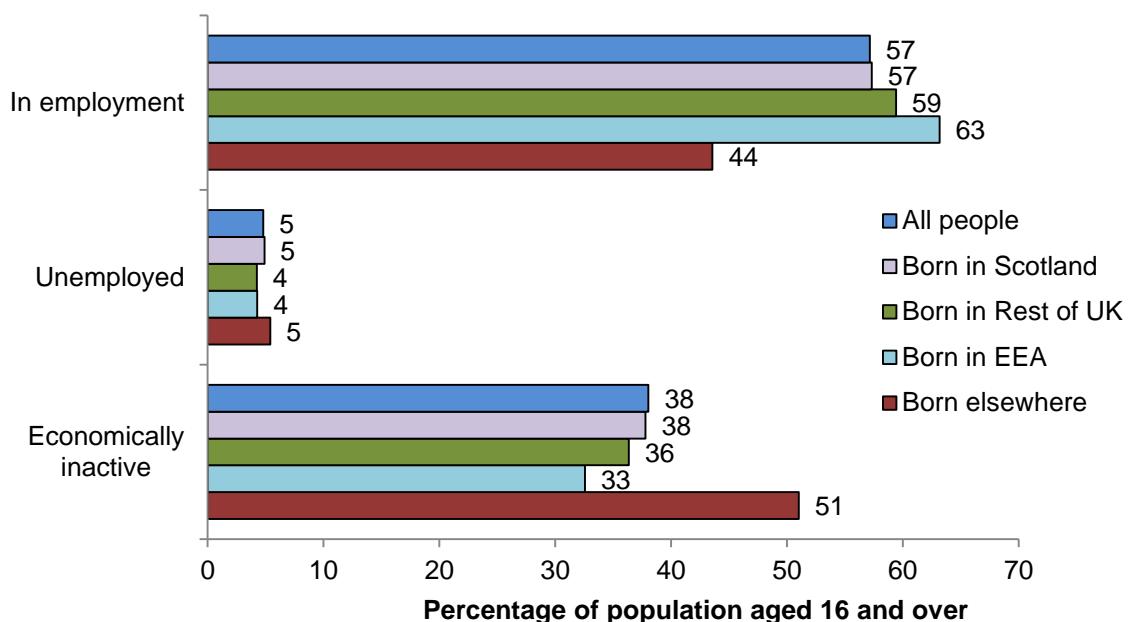
| | Number of nationalities | Top five nationalities (NINO allocations) |
|----------|-------------------------|---|
| Stirling | 34 | Poland, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Bulgaria |
| Scotland | 129 | Poland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria |

Source: Local area migration tables, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Economic activity

According to the 2011 census, a higher proportion of Stirling's EEA-born residents aged 16 and over were in employment (1,500 people; 63%) compared with the total population aged 16 and over of the council area (57%). A smaller proportion of EEA residents were economically inactive¹ (33%; 770 people) compared with the total population (38%).

Figure 7: Percentage of people aged 16 and over in each category of economic activity by country of birth, Stirling, 2011



Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

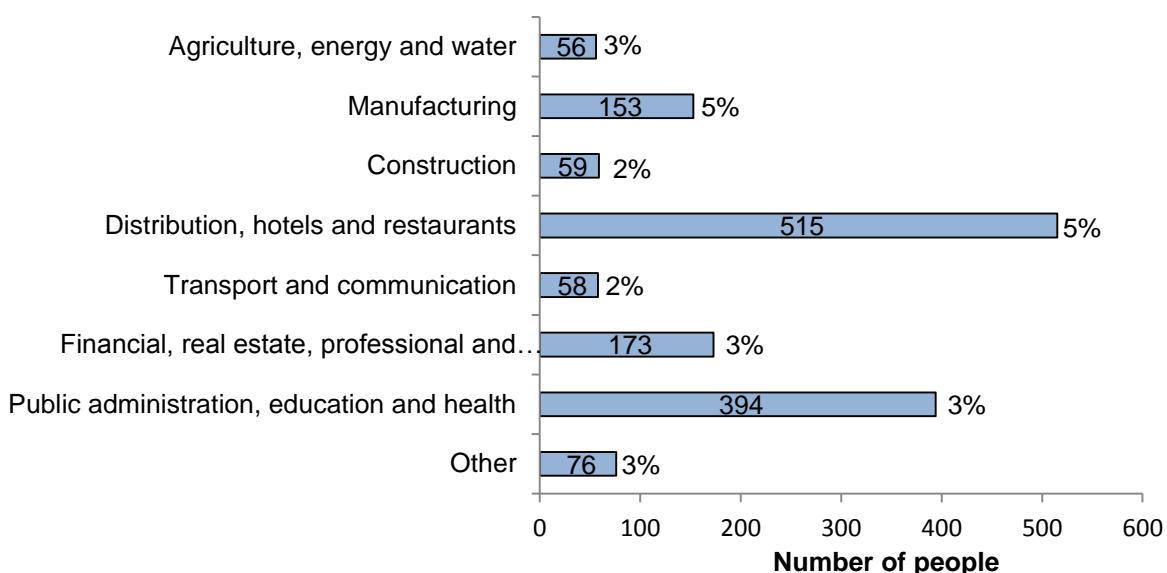
¹ Economic inactive people include: students not seeking employment, people who are retired, and other people not seeking employment (such as those who are long-term sick or disabled or who are looking after a home or family).

Industry of employment

A total of 1,500 EEA-born residents of Stirling aged 16-74 were in employment in Stirling at the time of the 2011 Census. The largest numbers by industrial sector were: Distribution, hotels and restaurants (520 people), Public administration, education and health (390) and Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities (170).

In 2011, EEA-born people made up 4% of all residents of Stirling aged 16-74 in employment. The industrial sectors in which this proportion was highest were Manufacturing (5%) and Distribution, hotels and restaurants (5%).

Figure 8: Number of people aged 16-74 born in the EEA who work in each industrial sector and percentage of that sector's workforce, Stirling, 2011

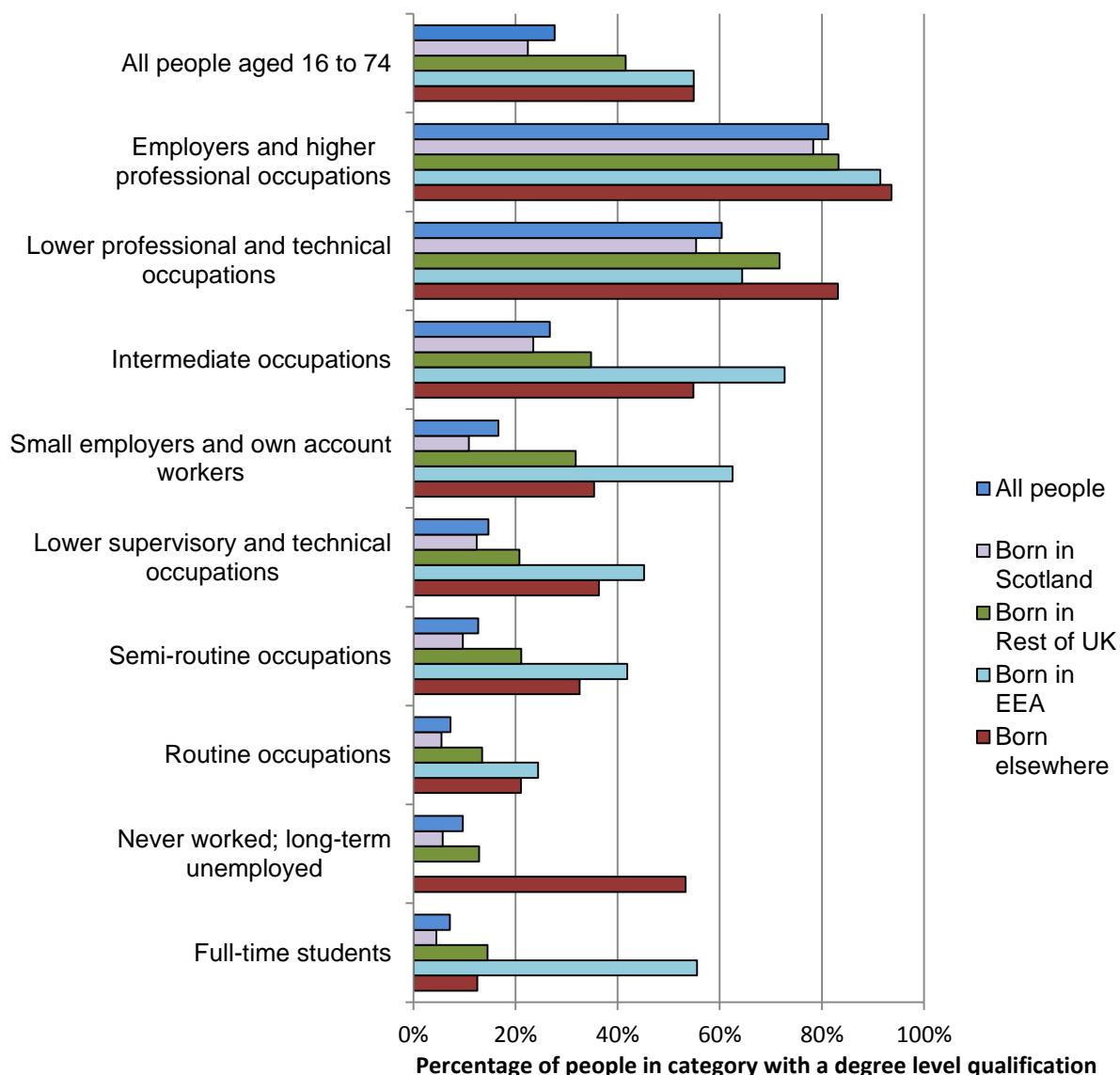


Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

National Statistics Socio-economic classification (NS-SeC) and education

In 2011, the proportion of EEA-born residents of Stirling aged 16-74 who held a degree level qualification (47%; 1,000 people) was higher than for all people aged 16-74 in the council area (34%). This qualification gap tended to be greater for people in lower level occupation categories.

Figure 9: Percentage of people aged 16-74 with a degree level qualification² in each NS-SeC³ category by country of birth, Stirling, 2011



Source: Scotland's Census 2011, National Records of Scotland (NRS)

² In the 2011 Census, this is defined as Level 4 and above and includes: Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

³ The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.